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VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 23, 1871. NO. 66.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Championship of the Tyne.

The Race Won by the Taylor Crew.

Disasters to Shipping by Recent Storms.

Race Won by the Taylor Crew.

LONDON, November 22.—The rowing match for the championship of the Tyne to-day, was won by the Taylor crew, who beat the Renforths by three boat lengths.

Marine Disasters.

LONDON, November 22.—Reports of the disasters to shipping, by the recent storm, continue to come in from all quarters. The Egeria was driven ashore on the Irish coast and became a total wreck. Five of her crew were drowned.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

ROME, November 22.—The Consistory will be held on Friday for the preconsecration of bishops, when the Pope will pronounce an allocution, in which it is expected he will refer to his course in connection with the occupation of the city by the King.

LONDON, November 22.—Sir Charles Dilke, whose recent speeches at Newcastle caused such comment, will speak to a mass meeting next week.

PESTH, November 22.—Francis Deat, the eminent Liberal statesman, is dangerously ill.

QUEENSTOWN, November 22.—The steamships Atlantic and Maine have arrived.

MADRID, November 22.—It is now stated that after the election changes will be made, allowing Admiral Topete and Senor Sagosta to re-enter the Cabinet.

Popular Excitement in Brussels.

BRUSSELS, November 22.—There was an animated debate to-day in the Belgian Chamber of Representatives upon the subject of the appointment as Governor of the Province of Limburg of M. Decker, former manager of the Belgian school system. The appointment was vigorously attacked by the opposition and warmly defended by the government. The unpopularity of the appointee is the result of words of the populace marched this evening to the King's palace, and loudly demanded the dismissal of the ministry. In view of these demonstrations precautions have been made by the military for the suppression of any disorder which may occur.

Marine News.

LONDON, November 22.—The steamship Prussian has arrived at Liverpool.

The Markets.

LONDON, 5 P. M., November 22.—Consols 93¾. ERIES—5-20s of '62, 91¾; do '65, 92½; do '67, 94; 10-40s, 90¾.
Tallow 48s.
FRANKFORT, November 22.—5-20s of '62, 97¾@ 97⅞.
PARIS, November 22.—Rentes 56 francs 75 centimes.
LIVERPOOL, November 22.—Cotton strong; middling upland 9¼@9⅝d.
Red winter wheat 11s. 10d. Flour 23s30s. Lard 46s. Cheese 60s.

ROMANOFF.

The Russian Prince On Route to the National Capital—Warm Reception at Baltimore.

THE DUKE TELEGRAPHS TO HIS PARENTS.

NEW YORK, November 22.—Soon after the arrival of the Grand Duke at the Metropolitan Hotel, in the Jefferson Hotel, he dispatched the following message to his father, by cable:

"Emperor of Russia, St. Petersburg: Entry cordial and magnificent reception, parade of militia and general holiday in the city. "ALEXIS."

The same dispatch was sent to the Empress of Russia at Crimea.

WORLDLY SLEEP IN THAT GORGEOUS BED.

Last night Prince Alexis refused to sleep on the gorgeous bed provided for his use, but preferred his own hammock, which had been conveyed to the hotel.

CORDIAL RECEPTION AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, November 22.—The special train from New York, conveying the Grand Duke Alexis and party passed through the city this evening, leaving Camden station for Washington a few minutes after six o'clock. Notwithstanding the lateness of the hours a crowd of several thousand persons had assembled at the Philadelphia depot, and on the arrival of the train they broke out in hearty cheers in acknowledgment of which the Grand Duke appeared on the platform of the car and lifted his cap several times. At the Washington depot still greater numbers were gathered. The Grand Duke appeared on the rear platform of the car and was received by the crowd with three hearty cheers and a "tiger," which was gracefully recognized by the Prince.

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SALT LAKE CITY

United States Court in New Quarters—Trains Delayed by Snow—The Ogden Tin Ore Pronounced to be Cadmium, Still More Valuable.

SALT LAKE, November 21.—The United States Court met to-day in the new room provided for the United States Marshal, in Woodman's building, on East Temple street, near Wells, Fargo & Co. The place is a great improvement on the old establishment over Farnes' saloon, to which the Mormon papers were accustomed to refer with exceeding derision. The time of the Court was occupied with various unimportant motions, nothing whatever of general public interest transpiring.

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RAILWAY MATTERS.

Lease of the C. & P. Railroad.

The Penn. Company After the Boston, Hartford and Erie Road.

Petroleum as Fuel for Locomotives.

PETROLEUM AS FUEL FOR LOCOMOTIVES.

Experiments have been made within the past few weeks, at the old round house of the Pennsylvania Railroad, West Philadelphia, with a view of ascertaining whether coal oil can be used on locomotives for fuel. It is claimed that the new invention, if found practicable, will abolish smoke and cinders and make passenger travel more pleasant.

An experiment was made at West Philadelphia a short time since in the presence of a number of railroad men, the locomotive used being an old one that has been off duty for some time. The train down consisted of eight freight cars, and was run from the round house to the coal wharf, and the time consumed in making the experiment was two and a half hours. Mr. Collins, of Altoona, investigated the matter on behalf of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The following is the result of the experiment: Fire started at 11 o'clock; oil placed in the generator at 11:36; steam let into the cylinder at 11:41; 10 pounds of pressure in boiler at 11:31; 60 at 11:38; 80 at 11:43; 100 at 11:46. The amount of oil at starting was 56 gallons; 10 gallons were consumed in getting up a pressure of 100 pounds steam, and after two hours' experiments closed three and a half gallons were left. Further experiments will be made hereafter. It is claimed that the cost, as shown by these experiments, will be less than for coal, and that steam can be raised quicker.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY'S LEASING OPERATIONS

—THE P., F. W. AND C. TO ISSUE $2,000,000 OF NEW STOCK.

NEW YORK, November 22.—The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company this forenoon notified the Stock Exchange that thirty days from this time they will issue two millions special improvement stock, under the sixteenth section of the lease, to be called the special improvement stock, and entitled to seven per cent. dividends free, payable quarterly by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The lease of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad by the Pennsylvania Company has been consummated. Negotiations for the lease of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad by the Pennsylvania Company is nearly completed. It is reported that the Pennsylvania Company is trying to lease the Boston, Hartford and Erie road.

Of the latter project the Boston *Traveller* says: "There has been a rumor on the street for the past week that the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company is interesting itself in the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad. In this instance rumor has got hold of a matter that shows more good sense, at least on the part of one of the parties, than her topics generally have. Here is an enterprise that is justly regarded as prospering, one of the greatest importance to those sections of country through which its lines of road pass, and whose interest remains, while the Pennsylvania Central Company has long seen that the perfect success of that line to the Hudson River terminus never be assured without securing a terminus at Boston, and has made only one effort to get Hartford and Erie can afford. Boston would make a most decided gain by such a connection. We want all and more than the Pennsylvania Central can give us, and the Pennsylvania Central cannot do without just such an independent outlet at Boston as the Boston, Hartford and Erie can give. Favors will be more than mutual; and if the alternative is forced upon us, and if the State will not be interested in securing this great enterprise, let it go into the hands of a powerful corporation that feels so vast a stake will use it for its legitimate purposes.

LEASE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH ROAD TO THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY.

From the Cleveland *Herald*, of yesterday, we take the following regarding the lease by the Pennsylvania Company of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad:

"Tuesday, November 21st, was the day appointed for the ratification or rejection by the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad stockholders of the lease of their line to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for a term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years, from December 1st, 1871. By the conditions of the lease the Pennsylvania Company are to pay interest on all bonds of the Pittsburgh Company, and guarantee the stockholders of the Pittsburgh Company seven per cent. rental, free of tax, on a capital stock increased forty-three per cent. from the present figure.

A considerable portion of the stock has been understood to be in the control of the "Erie party," consisting of Messrs. Fisk, Gould and Lake, who purchased about three years ago, and on which that interest has since received regular dividends. Parties had assembled at the Philadelphia depot, and on the arrival of the train they broke out in hearty cheers in acknowledgment of which the Grand Duke appeared on the platform of the car and lifted his cap several times. At the Washington depot still greater numbers were gathered. The Grand Duke appeared on the rear platform of the car and was received by the crowd with three hearty cheers and a "tiger," which was gracefully recognized by the Prince.

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Opposition to Grant's Renomination.

No Democrat to be Nominated.

Arrival of Grand Duke Alexis.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 22, 1871.

Opposition to Grant's Renomination.

It is now beyond question that a movement is being inaugurated at this point to oppose the nomination of Grant for the Presidency next summer. Several leading Republicans and Democrats have been approached within the last few weeks, and the programme is now being developed, which will look to the nomination of some independent Republican, whose views are liberal, so far as the tariff, amnesty and civil service reform questions are concerned. The Democracy are expected to support any such man as may be subsequently agreed upon, and who will appear to be able to draw upon the Republican strength the heaviest. According to this programme the Democracy will make no nomination, but will postpone the holding of their convention until late in the year. It is expected by them that Republican disaffection to Grant will be so strong that they will be felt in the next Republican Convention, and the Democrats will ratify whatever nomination the bolters may see fit to recommend. It is stated that such bitter Democrats as Senators Bayard and Casserly have given in their adhesion to this plan, and that the plan will be more perfected in detail when Congress comes together.

The Mormon Problem.

The Mormon delegate here appears to be in better spirits over the development which he has learned with regard to the policy to be pursued in Utah. He is now of opinion that the Government will not push matters in that direction, but will rather wait for further developments in the disposition of the Mormon people. He has consulted with several members of Congress who have lately arrived, and states that none of them are in favor of any vindictive or extreme policy being pursued toward the Saints.

The Russian Prince

Entered town in a very quiet manner about dark. The train as it was loudly cheered, but the Prince, with Minister Catacazy, passed through the depot without being recognized except by a few near the door. They were driven directly to the house of the Russian Minister. No public reception took place. A formal call at the White House will be made to-morrow.

Ben. Wade's Business in Washington.

The statement in circulation that Mr. Wade is here in the interest of the annexation of San Domingo is wholly erroneous. The President has not broached the matter to him, nor has any official approached him on the subject. He is simply here as the lawyer of a railroad corporation, prosecuting the business of clients.

Indian Affairs.

William Welsh, of Pennsylvania, and several members of the Peace Commission, had an interview with Secretary Delano and Commissioner Walker to-day, and heard from the latter his views of the Indian question. They were well satisfied with the position of the new Commissioner, and promised hearty support.

WASHINGTON, November 22, 1871.

TRANSPORTATION OF PETROLEUM ON STEAMERS.

The Solicitor of the Treasury decides that any package containing petroleum contrary to law is subject to seizure, but the oil itself is not; also, that when carried according to law, all petroleum must be stowed where the fire from the boilers will ignite, and the transportation of coal oil on passenger steamers is entirely forbidden.

CHICAGO.

Meeting of Policy Holders of Suspended Insurance Companies.

CHICAGO, November 22.—A meeting of the policy holders of the suspended insurance companies was held at Standard Hall, this evening. Colonel Messer presided. The committee of ten appointed at a previous meeting made their report, in which they recommended that an executive committee of eleven be appointed, whose duties shall consist in appointing agents in all places in which the suspended insurance companies are located, and that they be instructed to prosecute all claims of policyholders, which for that purpose may be handed to the committee. An assessment of one per cent. is to be made on all policies for paying the expenses. The report was adopted and the committee appointed. Hon. W. F. Coolbaugh addressed the meeting and expressed the opinion that the concerted action proposed would save an immense loss to the policyholders. The meeting was very largely attended and the action taken was enthusiastic. The members of the Executive Committee: Geo. Armour, Nathan Ryan, W. L. Peck, W. L. Wright, Geo. Bullen, C. M. Henderson, C. P. Kellogg, C. B. Farwell, H. A. Cohn, B. A. Jones and Potter Palmer.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 22, 1871.

THE VIADUCT RAILWAY COMPANY.

At a meeting of the New York Viaduct Railroad Company all the old directors were re-elected and a new Board was elected, thus freeing the company from the incubus of Tammany influence.

OFF FOR WASHINGTON.

Grand Duke Alexis and suite, accompanied by Minister Catacazy, left at 11 A. M. for Washington. The Duke will be received by President Grant to-morrow.

RECALL OF MINISTER SCHENCK DEMANDED.

The London *Economist* having mentioned with regret the appearance of the name of United States Minister Schenck as a director in one of the new mining companies, with the usual accompanying lively fragrancy, and like many other Oil Creek agriculturists, occasionally varying his occupations by engaging in the interesting raffling game in his native burgh and other points. Mr. Tarr was a representative type of his class—a jovial, humorous, round-and-ready customer, who beneath a rough exterior carried a warm heart and generous nature, though in a somewhat eccentric direction. There have been some notable incidents in his career illustrating these characteristics, and various of his eccentric tendencies concerning him have traveled the rounds of the papers. We shall not give them here, though perhaps a brief sketch of the famous oil farm, which derived its name from him, and gave him oceans of wealth, will prove of interest in this connection.

The history of the Tarr farm, as oil producing territory, dates from 1859, when the Crane & Stewart well was struck. The farm embraces a tract of one hundred and ninety-eight acres. It is bounded on the north by the Stone farm, east by high lands, south by Blood farm, and west by Oil creek. The Crane & Stewart well was on the first lease issued, and flowed one hundred barrels, and was on the flat, within five rods of the water line. The second and best pump was made by William Phillips for the royalty of one quarter the oil in the barrel; but the Crescent well was struck before the Phillips and produced between three and four hundred barrels. Then came the Phillips No. 1, which flowed four hundred barrels. The second Phillips, No. 2 was struck in October, 1861, and flowed three thousand barrels. Petroleum was then a drug in the market, and sold for a mere song, the price ranging from fifteen to twenty-five cents per barrel, and on the Blood farm, next adjoining, was disposed of as low as ten cents per barrel. It was impossible to provide tankage for the millions, and a good deal was put on to prevent wastage, and the flow shut off at intervals, until the strike of the Woodford well, about four rods from the Phillips. The Woodford interfered with the Phillips, and a compromise was finally effected by the stockholders of the companies in such a manner that either company drew one-third of the others' production.

The strike of the Woodford occurred on the 18th of July, 1862, and its production was rated at one thousand five hundred barrels. The Phillips flowed two years. These wells, though striking the same device, as it was supposed, presented a striking contrast in the appearance of the oil—the Phillips having a steady stream of dark green oil, the Woodford giving an adulterated product, which was attributed to the admixture of water.

In the month of August, 1861, Mr. Tarr sold one-half of his land interest in the oil for $20,000 to Clark & Sumner, of New York. The same parties offered $60,000 for the entire royalty, but Mr. Tarr refused to sell. Clark & Sumner re-sold a one-third interest of their purchase to Col. Payne, Edward Spencer and others, of Rochester, New York, for $25,000, but the rapid decline in the price of oil made these parties regret their purchase, and they subsequently disposed of their interest to the same firm at the buying price. New and paying wells were continually developed, and Mr. Tarr, of course, accumulated a splendid fortune. In the fall of 1865, when gold was worth $2 50, he was offered the handsome sum of $850,000 cash, for the fee simple of the Tarr farm, which was equivalent to $2,000,000. He refused it. In the month of October, 1865, when the writer of this article visited the Tarr farm and collected the actual statistics for publication in the *Herald*, the total production from June, 1861, covering a period of about for and a half years, exceeded 2,500,000 barrels. Mr. Tarr, however, made the oil interests in the farm were owned and conducted as follows: One-half by James Tarr, one-quarter by Clark & Sumner, and one-quarter by the Tarr Farm Petroleum Company.

In the year 1865 Mr. Tarr removed to Meadville, where he built an elegant mansion fronting on Court House square. In 1867 he announced himself an independent candidate for Associate Judge in this county, but obtained very few votes. He leaves a wife and several children, and his father and several of his brothers and sisters reside in Venango county.

A PROVIDENCE correspondent puts forth the theory that New England inventors, naturally active, energetic and inquisitive, have of recent years been associated with operatives and skilled mechanics of the old world, from whom they gained a practical knowledge of all the latter's experiences. They selected the good points of inventions, improved upon the bad, and from their combination with another that resulted in benefiting both. It was obvious, he says, that from the union of that commingling and intermarrying between American and foreign mechanics would tend to strengthen and enlarge the American idea, and to produce a much closer union of sympathies in perfecting theories and inventions.

AS A PRISONER was being put through a bath in accordance with the sanitary regulations of the Massachusetts State Prison a few days since, the officer in charge found about his waist a leather belt filled with sharp-pointed nails so secure as to cause the points to penetrate into the bare flesh and back an eighth of an inch. He offered no explanation of his strange conduct, but the supposition is that he was doing penance.

THE OIL REGIONS.

1,500 Barrel Flowing Well at Pithole.

NEWS FROM CHERRYTREE RUN.

PITHOLE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PITHOLE, PA., November 22, 1871.

A new well has been struck at Pithole, and is flowing fifteen hundred barrels of oil per day.

A correspondent at Pithole writes as follows to the Petroleum Center *Record*: As you approach the large well from the Pithole and Titusville plank road, you strike the original Brown lease, upon which is one well doing 120 barrels, with third sand rock twenty-five feet deep, that being fifteen feet more and of better quality than found in the old producing territory at Pithole. Still nearer the large well, on the same lease, is another well doing 150 barrels per day, with twenty-seven feet of rock and not through the rock, showing that the rock improves as you near the big well. The flowing well is located on a northeast and southwest line from Pithole. This well is only from three to five feet in the sand rock, tools and cable still in the hole, and flowing 400 barrels per day. Owned by McLaughlin and Hugh McHare, and located on property owned by Dr. Shamberg. Going northwest we cross property owned or leased by Fisher Bross.; a small tract owned by S. Q. Brown and George K. Anderson, the farm of James Vanderlin, and one corner here of Warren Road is extended via Titusville to Oil City, we shall have a new and direct route to the west.

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Sketch of the Late James Tarr, an "Oil Prince."

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A dispatch from Meadville yesterday informs us that James Tarr, of that city, celebrity, died at his residence on Monday last. Five or six years ago no man on Oil Creek was more familiarly known. He belonged to the class of oil residents who found themselves made suddenly rich by the possession of oil territory, whose unthrifty soil had for many years previous afforded them but a scanty subsistence. Mr. Tarr was a son of John Tarr, one of the oldest residents of Cherrytree township, Venango county, where he still resides, at the advanced age of seventy-five years. James Tarr, was about forty-six years of age. He married a daughter of the celebrated Tarr farm about five years ago, and for a little excitement began, and married the widow McClellan. He possessed but limited education, and carried on the usual free and driving frugality, and like many other Oil Creek agriculturists, occasionally varying his occupations by engaging in the interesting raffling game in his native burgh and other points. Mr. Tarr was a representative type of his class—a jovial, humorous, round-and-ready customer, who beneath a rough exterior carried a warm heart and generous nature, though in a somewhat eccentric direction. There have been some notable incidents in his career illustrating these characteristics, and various of his eccentric tendencies concerning him have traveled the rounds of the papers. We shall not give them here, though perhaps a brief sketch of the famous oil farm, which derived its name from him, and gave him oceans of wealth, will prove of interest in this connection.

The history of the Tarr farm, as oil producing territory, dates from 1859, when the Crane & Stewart well was struck. The farm embraces a tract of one hundred and ninety-eight acres. It is bounded on the north by the Stone farm, east by high lands, south by Blood farm, and west by Oil creek. The Crane & Stewart well was on the first lease issued, and flowed one hundred barrels, and was on the flat, within five rods of the water line. The second and best pump was made by William Phillips for the royalty of one quarter the oil in the barrel; but the Crescent well was struck before the Phillips, and produced between three and four hundred barrels. Then came the Phillips No. 1, which flowed four hundred barrels. The second Phillips, No. 2 was struck in October, 1861, and flowed three thousand barrels. Petroleum was then a drug in the market, and sold for a mere song, the price ranging from fifteen to twenty-five cents per barrel, and on the Blood farm, next adjoining, was disposed of as low as ten cents per barrel. It was impossible to provide tankage for the millions, and a good deal was put on to prevent wastage, and the flow shut off at intervals, until the strike of the Woodford well, about four rods from the Phillips. The Woodford interfered with the Phillips, and a compromise was finally effected by the stockholders of the companies in such a manner that either company drew one-third of the others' production.

The strike of the Woodford occurred on the 18th of July, 1862, and its production was rated at one thousand five hundred barrels. The Phillips flowed two years. These wells, though striking the same device, as it was supposed, presented a striking contrast in the appearance of the oil—the Phillips having a steady stream of dark green oil, the Woodford giving an adulterated product, which was attributed to the admixture of water.

In the month of August, 1861, Mr. Tarr sold one-half of his land interest in the oil for $20,000 to Clark & Sumner, of New York. The same parties offered $60,000 for the entire royalty, but Mr. Tarr refused to sell. Clark & Sumner re-sold a one-third interest of their purchase to Col. Payne, Edward Spencer and others, of Rochester, New York, for $25,000, but the rapid decline in the price of oil made these parties regret their purchase, and they subsequently disposed of their interest to the same firm at the buying price. New and paying wells were continually developed, and Mr. Tarr, of course, accumulated a splendid fortune. In the fall of 1865, when gold was worth $2 50, he was offered the handsome sum of $850,000 cash, for the fee simple of the Tarr farm, which was equivalent to $2,000,000. He refused it. In the month of October, 1865, when the writer of this article visited the Tarr farm and collected the actual statistics for publication in the *Herald*, the total production from June, 1861, covering a period of about for and a half years, exceeded 2,500,000 barrels. Mr. Tarr, however, made the oil interests in the farm were owned and conducted as follows: One-half by James Tarr, one-quarter by Clark & Sumner, and one-quarter by the Tarr Farm Petroleum Company.

In the year 1865 Mr. Tarr removed to Meadville, where he built an elegant mansion fronting on Court House square. In 1867 he announced himself an independent candidate for Associate Judge in this county, but obtained very few votes. He leaves a wife and several children, and his father and several of his brothers and sisters reside in Venango county.

A PROVIDENCE correspondent puts forth the theory that New England inventors, naturally active, energetic and inquisitive, have of recent years been associated with operatives and skilled mechanics of the old world, from whom they gained a practical knowledge of all the latter's experiences. They selected the good points of inventions, improved upon the bad, and from their combination with another that resulted in benefiting both. It was obvious, he says, that from the union of that commingling and intermarrying between American and foreign mechanics would tend to strengthen and enlarge the American idea, and to produce a much closer union of sympathies in perfecting theories and inventions.

AS A PRISONER was being put through a bath in accordance with the sanitary regulations of the Massachusetts State Prison a few days since, the officer in charge found about his waist a leather belt filled with sharp-pointed nails so secure as to cause the points to penetrate into the bare flesh and back an eighth of an inch. He offered no explanation of his strange conduct, but the supposition is that he was doing penance.

THE OIL REGIONS.

1,500 Barrel Flowing Well at Pithole.

NEWS FROM CHERRYTREE RUN.

PITHOLE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PITHOLE, PA., November 22, 1871.

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The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1871.

CITY TICKET.

MAYOR,
BENJAMIN W. MORGAN.
TREASURER,
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER,
ROBERT J. MCGOWAN.

Some waggish newspapers are telling SAMUEL J. TILDEN that he is a Presidential candidate, and the Democrats that they can't do better than take him. Mr. T. takes it all in earnest.

THE letter of GEORGE H. THURSTON, Esq., President of the Pittsburgh Board of Trade, herewith printed, brings the question of improving the navigation of the Ohio river squarely before the country. No attempt is made to lessen the cost of the work, nor is there the slightest occasion for anything of the kind, for its importance justifies the large outlay necessary to complete the improvement. Let us have the question discussed on its merits. The Governors of the States interested should bring it to the attention of the people and Legislatures they will shortly address.

Of the political revolution in that city the New York *Times* says:

"The influence exerted by the women of New York in helping forward the work of reform, and securing the victory of honesty over fraud in our late election, can hardly be overestimated. Indeed, we have been told that the most sagacious of our late Tammany masters attribute their overwhelming defeat on the 7th of November to the combined influence of the pulpit and of women."

Now here is a field for women to occupy. Without the ballot, probably only a limited number wishing it, they have had their share in a great work, and are receiving proper credit. What the women of New York have done the women of the land may do. If they are destined to be "clothed with the ballot," this will be a most excellent "condition precedent."

THE *Post* still continues its twaddle about that dark plot of "Mr. MORGAN and the Ring," to have the city vote polled at City Hall. Although the COMMERCIAL has *ticice* denied the existence of any such scheme, on the part of either Mr. MORGAN or anybody else, and has gone to the trouble to show that there is no law to authorize such a concentration of the vote, even if both political parties desired it, the *Post*, in its preversity, declares, "not one word is said in answer to these charges!" It goes even further, and asserts that "the law does apply *particularly* to municipal elections." The *Post*, in this whole matter, is either wilfully mendacious or inexcusably ignorant. With nothing to support its charge, we leave it to explain.

THE Philadelphia *Press* publishes a list of the Senators and Representatives of the Forty-second Congress, which assembles on the 4th proximo, classified in accordance with their political affiliations. This list gives a Republican majority of thirty-seven votes in the House of Representatives; while the Senate, when full, will have fifty-seven Republicans to seventeen Democrats, making a Republican majority of eighty on joint ballot. The membership of the House is complete; in the Senate there are three vacancies; one caused by the death of Senator GOLITHWAITE, of Alabama; one in North Carolina by the non-admission of the ex-rebel VANCE, and one in Illinois by the resignation of Senator LOGAN. The vacancy from Georgia has recently been filled by the election of Senator BROWN, a moderate Democrat, who has without political disabilities, and will undoubtedly be admitted to his seat. The Alabama and North Carolina vacancies will of course be filled by Democrats, while some other Republican will unquestionably succeed LOGAN from Illinois.

THE latest report, not very authentic, perhaps, concerning Presidential coalitions, is of a combination for the nomination of Senator SUMNER for President. If Mr. SUMNER permits himself to be made a party to anything of the kind he will make a great mistake. He should not confound the sympathy expressed for him when he was degraded from the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the wish to see him restored to his old position with a willingness on the part of any considerable number of Republicans to support him as an irregular Presidential candidate. It is not improbable that any number of Democrats and a limited number of Republicans stand ready to pour into his ear seductive arguments and appeals to permit himself to be used in the manner indicated, with no loftier purpose than to ruin the party they cannot rule, but he will not be true to his fame if he listens to them for an instant, and we prefer to reject the suggestion that he is prepared to do so.

THE fourth annual meeting of the National Board of Trade will be held in St. Louis on the 6th of next month. The topics to be discussed are of considerable importance. Among them will be a resolution pronouncing against the subsidization of steamboat lines, but favoring their encouragement by the adoption of Mr. BOUTWELL'S proposition of bounties on shipbuilding materials of home production, equal in amount to the duties imposed on the articles if imported. Another resolution will be offered favoring the reduction of taxes to a point which will yield fifty millions of dollars a year toward the liquidation of the national debt, after payment of the current expenses of government. The passage of laws prohibiting the issue of scrip dividends, watering stock, and issuing stock without a full monetary equivalent, will also be recommended. The matters brought up for discussion must be proposed in advance, either by the Executive Council or some local Board of Trade connected with the central organization. We have no information whether our own Board of Trade has contributed any subject for discussion, but since the principal cities of the West will be represented in the Convention, it would seem to be an excellent time to bring up the question of the permanent improvement of the navigation of the Ohio river, and to concert a general plan of action concerning that most important matter. This would obviate the necessity of calling a convention for the express purpose of considering the subject, in which almost every Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce represented at the forthcoming meeting is interested. It would therefore seem every way proper that that body should deal with the question. The time is auspicious: shall it be improved?

SOME time ago we remarked upon the growing disposition evinced by the artisans and laboring classes of France to emigrate from their unhappy country. The telegraph now informs that a considerable number of Frenchmen, chiefly from Alsace, are finding homes in Florida; and we learn from the French papers that the inclination for expatriation is every day becoming stronger and more evident. Particularly is this the case with skilled workmen. Agents from our own and other countries have, it seems, taken advantage of the lassitude and prostration which the recent terrible events in France have produced, to set before the skilled workmen, with good effect, the better prospects which await them abroad. The United States and England have been most active in this matter, but it appears that Russia is not slow in following their example. A short time since a body of fifty of the most skillful workmen of France, not a few of them real artists, left Paris for St. Petersburg, while the exodus to England and our own country continues at an increasing rate. Against this expatriation the French journals protest in the most emphatic manner, warning the workingmen of France that in the countries to which they are invited they will find customs and manners very disagreeable to them, and that their promised prosperity and happiness will prove a mere deception. This opposition is but natural, since in the loss of her art producers, France lessens in a corresponding ratio the products of art itself, while the new markets into which the new talents are carried are benefited in a proportionate degree. It is a very serious loss to that country.

THE recent temperate and sensible letter of Mr. GEORGE POTTER, the English Trades' Unionist, explanatory of what he considered to be the real political aims and objects of the masses of the workingmen of England, has already been referred to in these columns. One result of the publication of the letter has been the formation of a moderate Republican league, in opposition to the extremists who follow the leadership of ODGER and BRADLAUGH. The new party declare that the removal of the prejudices of caste and privileges, and the improvement of the conditions of home life for workingmen, are of infinitely greater importance than the mere political question of Republicanism versus Monarchy; and that the doctrine that workingmen should combine with one political party only, instead of accepting all the aid they can get, without reference to creed or politics, for the purpose of improving the condition of the industrial poor, is every way erroneous and disastrous. This is much better and more sensible than the impracticable theories of the ultra-radicals. No man or party of men, whether DISRAELI and the Conservatives, GLADSTONE and the Liberals, or BRADLAUGH and his communistic followers, have the right to deal exclusively with political and social questions affecting thirty millions of people of all classes and conditions. Indeed, it is probable that if opportunities of intercourse presented themselves more frequently, very many of those party considerations which now materially obstruct the passage of healthy measures would be given up for the common benefit of the country. The true policy for the working people to pursue is to avail themselves of whatever honorable means promise to promote their welfare, without any reference to the quarter from which such assistance may come. The great question for England is, how to make her masses better, healthier and happier, and to insure for them an approximately equitable distribution of the goods and comforts of life. Those who would degrade the moral revolution now in progress in that country to the level of a mere partisan conflict, are not only not wise but also not trustworthy. In our judgment this quiet, unpretending movement, indicating as it does the setting in of a healthy reaction against the wild and visionary schemes of the disorganizers, is of much greater importance than the Republican speech of Sir CHARLES DILKE, which the cable the other day reported; as, if faithfully followed, it certainly promises to result in much more effective and lasting good.

AMERICANIZATION OF GERMAN JEWS.

In view of the mere number of Israelites who now inhabit the United States, their nationality is a subject of interest, and the interest is enhanced when the probable influence of American government and life upon their character and long cherished peculiarities is taken into consideration. The character and peculiarities referred to call for no elucidation. Whether favorably or unfavorably regarded, they are familiar to all, and have for countless years been an element more or less important in history. A movement of recent origin among the Israelites of this country is at present the subject of comment not only in their own periodical literature, but in the German-American newspapers. A portion of the more intelligent Jews in New York city have set on foot a subscription, the object of which is to secure the translation of the principal works of Hebrew literature into the English language. As we understand the subject, the works meant are not, at least not exclusively or even chiefly Hebrew, but German books. Most readers may be aware that the German Israelites possess a rather extensive literature in the departments of theology, history, etc., comprehending besides books of devotion and spiritual edification, treatises in which the various topics interesting to intelligent Israelites are discussed from their religious point of view. With the details of the plan we profess no acquaintance; the only circumstance of especial interest to us or our readers is the purpose or desire which the enterprise indicates to substitute English for German as the medium of instruction and social intercourse among American Israelites of German descent. In fact the tendency in this direction was long ago manifest. A German contemporary, referring to the subject, remarks that educated Israelites who immigrate from Germany, usually soon in preference use the English language in their intercourse with one another, and their children completely adopt the dominant language of the country. As evidence of the extent to which this change has prevailed, the action of the last Conference of Rabbis at Cincinnati is pointed to, which resolved that in Jewish divine worship the prayers and hymns should in future be in English instead of German. Indeed, there can be no doubt that the action of the Rabbis and the New York movement mentioned above, as well as the common practice of individual German Israelites, disclose a willingness if not a desire completely to sever the connection of their race with Germany, and to render it American in speech as in other respects. While regretting this evident tendency of American Jews, utterly to sunder and dissolve their relations with the language, customs, culture and life of their native land, the German contemporary already cited does not overlook the reasons, in the form of persecution and disabilities, which may seem to justify the German Jew in wishing to forget the country in which such evils were endured. Though Israelites are reticent on the subject, at least in conversation with Gentiles, though many of them profess and doubtless entertain all the sentiments of a genuine German for the Fatherland, it is difficult to believe that any intelligent German Israelite fails daily to contrast the absolute equality of right and liberty which he here enjoys with the political and social disadvantages, disparagement and contempt which were his portion in the land of his birth. "Up to the year 1848, in the 'free Hanse city of Bremen,' no Jew could pass the night without incurring the penalty of imprisonment!" And almost the entire history of the race in Germany has been of a kind which it cannot be pleasant for them to review, unless from some distant and safe place of refuge. Even if the reforms of the last quarter of a century concerning them were more complete and satisfactory than they are, it would be remarkable if they had already effaced the impressions left by so many evil ages. But, after all, perhaps no Christian nation can with any consistency reproach another in reference to this subject. Reform proceeded not from the multitude in the first place, and if some nations have surpassed others in toleration, the difference has been the result of causes not wholly under popular control. In this country it has been the source of changes very gradual and slow in their manifestation, and of which the full interest is only beginning to be apparent. The final result it is too soon to foretell, but the process is not less interesting on that account. Viewed in relation to the great subject in its manifold connections, such changes as those which are taking place among the American Israelites have a significance greater than may at once appear. In thus speaking, however, we do not forget or wish to overlook how much the well known Hebrew zeal and adroitness in making the most of the world and of their situation in it probably have to do with whatever progress they make in any direction.

Falsus in unum falsus in omnibus. It is not strange that a country which could reconcile with its sense of honor the imposition of a tax on its whole foreign debt, as set in plain words—that could conspire to defraud its foreign creditors out of eighteen per cent. of their legitimate claims, should be guilty of bad faith in other particulars. The information conveyed in our yesterday's special Washington dispatch relative to the violation by the Spanish Government of its pledges and assurances with respect to Cuba, does not, therefore, in the least surprise us. It is, however, gratifying to learn that the Administration at Washington has not been insensible to the claims of that island upon its humane consideration, and that in all probability a radically different policy on the part of the United States with regard to the matter will henceforth be pursued. It is creditable to our Government that it took the Spanish Cabinet at its word, and reposed in its declarations and promises that reliance which one honorable nation should place in the pledged faith of another. That in the outcome we were grossly deceived was our own misfortune and Spain's dishonor; but if, after the experience we have had of her shameful disregard of her obligations, we suffer ourselves to be again duped and cheated, the responsibility will rest on us. The instructions said to have been transmitted by the State Department to Minister SICKLES, and the intimations given to the Spanish Minister at Washington that the Government of the United States demands from Spain the fulfilment of her obligations, will elicit the approbation of the people generally. Hardly anything is more clear than that the primary source of the troublas which have brought Spain herself to the verge of destruction, is her cruel and bloodthirsty manner of dealing with the revolution in Cuba. Sooner or later the devil's chickens always go home to roost. The bitter cup of anarchy which Spain is now draining to the lees is wholly of her own brewing. It is not improbable that our government may this winter unite with that of England in protesting against the further prosecution of her ill-advised and suicidal war.

THE PRIME MINISTER BLUNDER.

There is something almost terrible in the importance with which fame and high position in England invest a man, Mr. GLADSTONE for example. Even a commonplace member of Parliament, who happens to be clever enough or fortunate enough to have the ear of the House, is regarded and watched by most respectable Britons, with a degree of respect and curiosity which we on this side of the Atlantic vouchsafe to very few politicians, however celebrated or intellectually gifted they may be. As for their judgment concerning questions of literature, it is for the most part a matter of absolute indifference to Americans in general. We doubt whether a formal vote of our national House of Representatives in recommendation of a lately published book by an unknown author would suffice to sell even a small edition of the work. However, respecting that we may be mistaken, and, therefore, do not desire to be understood as speaking positively. But we are sure that no Secretary of State or member of the Cabinet would awaken any special curiosity about a book by merely quoting a passage from it, with whatever flattering adjective he might preface the citation. In England, statesmen are more regarded. By a mere allusion to "GIBBON'S luminous page" in his speech at the WARREN HASTINGS trial, SHERIDAN made the historian famous, and set everybody reading the book, destined to be "voluminous," whether luminous or not, and more than one obscure living poet has been raised to temporary fame by the quotation of a few lines in the House of Commons. The most remarkable instance of notoriety suddenly conferred by incidental quotation is mentioned in late letters from England. In his speech at Greenwich, a short time ago, Mr. GLADSTONE made the following quotation from what he called a "questionable book:"

> People throughout the land
> Join in one social band,
> And save yourselves;
> If you would happy be,
> Five from all slavery,
> Banish all knavery,
> And save yourselves.

The lines were new to most, if not all, the Prime Minister's hearers and to the public generally, and the curiosity seems to have been universal and intense to know the name of the "questionable book," which so distinguished a man condescended to quote. The curiosity was heightened by the fact that Mr. GLADSTONE cited the lines for the "good sense" they contained. After search by millions of investigators we may suppose the source of the quotation was found, and proved to be the "Secularist's Manual of Songs and Ceremonies," lately put forth by BRADLAUGH, the notorious infidel democrat. In fact, the book is an infidel prayer-book, ritual, etc., and full of blasphemy and republicanism. Not only all aristocratic, but all religious England is greatly and naturally scandalized at the circumstance. Though it may have been right enough for a statesman like Mr. GLADSTONE to consult such literature to find out the thoughts and feelings of a numerous class, it certainly does seem strange that no harsher epithet occurred to him as the appropriate adjective to apply to BRADLAUGH'S compilation. Judged by the extracts given in the foreign Press, it is one of the most unquestionably mischievous volumes of recent issue. No doubt, some enterprising American publisher will take advantage of the occasion to republish it on this side of the Atlantic, where, however, it is not likely to be much read, or to do much mischief if read. To the American reader the mixture of politics and blasphemy which marks its strains would seem hardly intelligible.

WHATEVER may be said in opposition to the direct participation of women in politics and government, and there are both very thoughtful persons who hold that the hardening and depraving influences which now corrupt the male voter would affect women as voters in like manner, not one word can be uttered in derogation either of the beautiful characters or great abilities of the two principal speakers at the mass meeting of the women suffragists, to be held at Library Hall, in this city, on Friday and Saturday of the present week. The names of MRS. CELIA BURLEIGH and JULIA WARD HOWE are household words throughout the country, and although they

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

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BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST,

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C. G. MASTELLER, H. P. McINTOSH,

R. W. TEFFERS, Cashier.

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BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

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PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Tuttle Creek Division, at 85 and Accrued Interest.

New Allegheny Valley Railroad Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

GUARANTEED BY PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, free from all Taxes now or hereafter to be assessed, for sale at 90 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 22, 1871.

The local money market showed rather more closeness to-day than yesterday. A large business at some of the banks was done, and a good deal more paper offered than could be provided for. There is, however, an evident increase in confidence and a readiness to loan, although there are some features of closeness in the market. The numerous deposit houses or savings banks which have been organized or chartered within a few years are a great assistance to worthy firms, who need money when the National banks are unable to accommodate them. These institutions have multiplied so fast that they serve admirably to distribute loanable capital among a class of borrowers, who cannot get credit at the old banks, because their account is rather small. Besides they seem to bridge over a period of stringency by lending as liberally as possible at a time when the old banks are closed against all applicants except customers in long standing, and who keep ordinarily a fat account with them. The banking facilities therefore are much enlarged, although it might be justly conceded that we have not enough of banking capital to serve the immense and active demand from a progressive manufacturing community like our city and its surroundings. The rates paid for money to-day outside of bank were about 10 to 12 per cent. and a small commission off. The former price represents a very good class of notes, but somewhat destitutes of the gilt edge. The brokers complain that it is hard to place 10 per cent. paper. This may arise from the fact that the banks are taking most of the prime offerings.

—There is a steady investment demand for the Allegheny Vally 7 per cent. bonds. They are selling low considering their solid character—90 per cent. and accrued interest. The 7-20s of this company are scarce and orders for them are not filled. Holders of the new bonds is in some respects better, in view of the absolute guarantee of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, and free from taxes. Columbia oil stock is without change, being held at 20, and only occasionally small lots for sale at that price.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of the Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117¼	117¼	117¼
U. S. Bonds of 1862	111¼	111¼	111¼
U. S. Bonds of 1864	111¼	111¼	111¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111¼	111¼	111¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114	114	114
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114¼	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114¼	114¼	114¼
10-40s	109¾	109¾	109¾
Gold	110¾	110¾	110¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110¾
United States 6s of 1881	117¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	111¼
United States 5-20s of 1864	111¼
United States 5-20s of 1865	111¼
United States 10-40s	109¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114¼
Union Pacific Railroad	89
Central Pacific Railroad	93
Currency Pacifics	113½

—The following table, made up from telegrams received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

November 22, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
C. & H.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92½	92½	92¾
Del. & Hud.	87½	88	88	87½	87½	87¾
Erie	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
Reading	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½
Harlem				125½		
Mich. Cent.		115¾	115¾	88	88	87¾
Lake Shore	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Illinois Cent.						
Chic. & Pitts.	128	128	128¼	128	127½	127½
C. & N. W.	90½	90½	91	90½	90½	90½
Pitts. & Ft. W.	90	90	90	90	90	90
Rock Island	103	103½	103½	103	103	102½
Pac. Mail		36½	36½	36½	36½	36½
Pac. prof.						
Pac. R. R.						
Tol. & Wabash						
Tol. pref.						
Pac. Cent.		96½	96½	97	97	96
Ohio & Miss.	42½	42½	42½	42½		42¾
Chic. & Alton						
Ins. pref.						
Pitts. Fwayne	126	126	126½	126	125½	125½
N. Y. Central						
W. U. Tel.	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	68¼
Pacific Mail	47¾	47¾	47¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
Ft. Wayne						
Wells-Fr. Ex.						
American Ex.						
U. S. Ex.						
Gold	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½	110¾

—The receipts by the Western Union Telegraph in October, partly due to the Chicago's excitement, exceeded $80,000. In September the receipts settled up $40,000.

—The Toledo and Wabash Road earned in the second week of November, $122,011 as against $102,028 same week last year. Increase, $19,983.

—At Chicago the *Tribune* says: In finance we note a little more activity in the demand for money, being due chiefly to the increasing movement of the hog crop and a continuance of the grain movement, which is now fully equal to what it has been at this season in any previous year. The aggregate of deposits held by the banks has diminished considerably during the last week, but several of the National banks are still burdened with money for which they can find no safe employment, and in some cases they have cash and available exchange to the extent of from 10 to 40 per cent of their deposits. This, however, is not the case with all the banks, and it appears probable that the increasing demand for accommodation in the grain and provision trade will soon relieve even many of those that have the largest amount of unemployed money.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	50
Philadelphia and Erie	25
Lehigh Savation	45
Catawissa preferred	45¾
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	48½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	58
Camden and Amboy Railroad	125½
Schuylkill Navigation	15
Reading	113¾

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well endorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, November 22, 1871.

REMARKS—Whether it was the sheer stress of the superabundance of stock, or both together, sure it was there was a decidedly sluggish and unsatisfactory market. Nobody seemed to be pleased with the situation of affairs. Sellers were complaining loudly that there was "no money" in the prices offered, whilst purchasers were equally confident that they could not "make the ends meet" if they paid the prices demanded. The result was buyers and sellers were wide apart in their views, and so remained up to a late hour in the afternoon. And how the matter is to be adjusted is beyond our ken. The advices from the East are decidedly unfavorable, so far as regards cattle and hogs, which, with the large stock in the yards, has caused a decline on common grades of cattle of ¼@½c, and on hogs, as compared with last week, ¾@1c. Nothing short of a light run of cattle for the next few days, coupled with more favorable advices from the East, can revive the market. Figures, it is said, cannot lie; we prefer to give them in preference to any speculations in which we might indulge. From these the reader can see at a glance the status of the market for the week ending Wednesday evening, November 22. The following were the sales of cattle, as reported by the leading dealers, taken from their books, the correctness of which may be relied upon:

Cattle.

No.	HEDGES, TAYLOR & HUFF SOLD Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
4	1,320	$5 15	19	1,380	$5 811
5	2,011	2,411	5	5,922	
8	1,160	1,556	5	6,732	
5	6,762	4,992	11	11,704	
13	2,229	4,183	8	6,412	
13	4,905	5,674	8	5,674	
5	2,996	4,875	7	7,541	
4	1,060	1,661	2	16,346	
2	223	153	3	376	
5	2,777	3,779	5	6,541	
1	41	99	1	133	
1	1,100	1,100	1	1,100	
1	1,100	1,100	1	1,100	
1	1,100	1,100	1	1,100

THE VERY LATEST.

STEAMER BURNED.

Destruction of the City of New London.

Several of the Passengers and Crew Missing.

NEW LONDON, November 22.—The freight and passenger steamer, City of New London, which left New York last evening, with freight only, for Norwich, was burned this morning in the Thames river. A portion of the crew were lost, but it is not known how many.

LATER.

Further particulars of the burning of the steamer City of New London, of Norwich, a New York line, state that the spread of the flames having rendered the boats and life preservers inaccessible, the passengers threw themselves into the water, clinging to portions of the cargo which had been thrown overboard, and those who were able to swim reached the shore. Some were picked up in an exhausted condition. Some half a dozen of the crew and passengers are still missing, and it is feared lost, among whom is C. R. Rogers, of this city. The boat and cargo will be an entire loss. There is great excitement here as to the fate of the passengers and crew.

STILL LATER.—The following persons are now known to have been lost on the steamer City of New London: C. B. Rogers, Wm. D. Norton and Harrison Aldrich, passengers; Matt. Baker, engineer, Harry Dugan, Steward.

NEW YORK, November 22.—The steamer City of New London, which was burned last night, was valued at one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, for which amount she is insured in Hartford, Norwich and New York insurance companies. The agent in this city, at two o'clock this afternoon, was uncertain whether any of the crew had been lost, but it is almost certain that the steward, Henry Dugan, has perished, and it is feared that several of his companions may have shared the same fate.

NORWICH, CONN., November 22, 10 P. M.—The loss of life by the City of New London disaster is greater than anticipated. There were only seven passengers, but of these William C. Norton, of the firm of Norton Brothers; C. B. Rogers, of the firm of C. B. Rogers & Co., and Harrison R. Aldrich, all of this city, were lost; the officers and deck hands known to be lost are Wm. P. Ely, of Norwich, engineer; second mate, M. V. Baker, of Norwich, engineer; Henry Dugan, of New London, steward; Webster Cooper, second cook; Frank Flowers, freshman unknown, waiter; Warren Mitchell, oiler; Driscoll Sullivan, Patrick Mahony, and Thomas Rourke, deck hands. The New London carried a cargo of heavy freight, principally cotton, rags, groceries, leather, hides, etc., which, together with the boat, is a total loss. On account of the absence of the manager of the line from the city, it is impossible to ascertain the insurances. It is understood the boat was insured for $100,000. The fire extinguishing apparatus and life-saving appliances were ample, and in perfect order, but the rapid spread of the flames cut off approach to the boats and the saloon where the life preservers were. The passengers and crew had to save themselves by grasping such floating matter as fell overboard from the burning boat. The officers of the boat, particularly the captain and engineer, received great praise for their coolness and bravery in their trying position, the former escaping by lowering himself from the pastry box by hearing a line, when all avenues of escape were closed by the flames, and clinging to the paddle box until rescued in an exhausted condition, and the latter losing his life after giving a life preserver, which he got from his room on the upper deck, to the last moment, to the only lady passenger, who by its aid was saved. The loss of the boat and cargo is a matter of uncertainty, but it is supposed to have in some way taken fire in the kitchen on the deck, as they went to kindle a fire for breakfast. One account states that it was by a poker heated by raking the fire, being forced through the pine partition; but nothing reliable is known.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The banquet tendered General Weitzel by the citizens of Cincinnati occurs at Keppler's next Wednesday evening.

M. W. Myers, Law Librarian of Hamilton county, Ohio, indicted for forging and obtaining money under false pretenses, tendered his resignation on Monday, and it not being accepted on, renewed it yesterday, whereupon the Board of Trustees accepted it, and unanimously adopted a resolution paying tribute to the intelligence, zeal and fidelity with which he had discharged the duties as Librarian for ten years, and appointed a committee to take charge of the library till a Librarian could be appointed.

The funeral of Lieutenant Governor Dunn, of Louisiana, will take place at New Orleans to-day.

The Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F. closed their session at Indianapolis last night after electing officers for the ensuing year.

An Evansville telegram says: The last timber was put in place on the Wabash bridge of the St. Louis and South Eastern Railway yesterday, and trains are running through without change.

Barney Ross, recently employed on the Chicago, Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad, jumped from the steamer Huntsville, when above Alton, yesterday, while laboring under an attack of *delerium tremens*, and was drowned.

Yesterday morning Gus. Boston, coupling cars at the Short Line depot, at Louisville, caught between them and was so badly crushed that he died in a few hours.

At the meeting in Philadelphia of the Woman's Suffrage Association yesterday, resolutions were adopted affirming that woman's enfranchisement means greater purity, constancy and permanence in marriage; that the discussion of temperance, peace and other reforms is educating women to their duty as voters, and men to need woman suffrage. The Executive Committee was requested to provide competent speakers to argue woman's suffrage before the State Legislature next winter. Lucinda Stone was elected President, and Vice Presidents from every State were elected. Julia Ward Howe was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Mary Grew Corresponding Secretary. Reports were made by delegates from fourteen State societies. In the evening addresses were made by Calie Burleigh, Margaret Campbell, Ada Bowles, Elizabeth Churchill, Lucy Stone and Julia Ward Howe. The audience yesterday was large, and great enthusiasm was manifested.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, November 22.

THE TERRITORIAL AND LOAN ELECTION.

At the election here to-day for delegates to the Territorial Legislature and loan bill authorizing the creation of a debt by the issue of four millions of bonds for special improvements and repairs in the district, there was a majority of probably 12,000 in favor of the loan. Twenty Republicans and two loan democrats are elected to the Legislature. It is estimated that eighty per cent. of the votes cast are in favor of the loan.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 22.—River fourteen feet, having risen twenty-one inches the past twenty-four hours; almost stationary now. Light snow this morning; cloudy and cold with wind from the north to-night. Arrived—Kittie Hegler, Penn, Wright and H. W. Skillinger, Kanawha river; Warner and barges, Wheeling. Departed—Minnesota, Memphis; Texas and Charles Bolman, New Orleans; Kittie Hegler, Kanawha. Coal boats are still arriving. The Clipper yesterday sunk one barge and the George Roberts four at Snag bar. The former lost one at the pier of the Newport and Cincinnati bridge. The Thompson Dean made a satisfactory trial trip today.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, November 22.—River twenty inches and rising fast, and will probably be four and a half feet in the chute; now five at the head of the canal, and three feet three inches in the chute. Snow most of the day, and cloudy and cold to-night. Business lively. Arrived—Crescent City, Cincinnati. Departed—Dove No. 2, Kentucky river; Emma C. Elliott, New Orleans; Edinburgh, Charmer and H. C. Gray, Cincinnati; Camelia, Tennessee river. Henderson pilots report from four inches at French Island and the Potomac flying above the bar waiting for water. The sills of the guard gate at the head of the new canal lock gave way this afternoon, drawing the water out of the old into the new. The canal has been closed again till the damages are repaired, which will be ten days or two weeks. The Sam Roberts arrived this evening with 120,000 bushels of coal, the first since May.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, November 22.—Snow this morning and cloudy and cold; mercury 28. River unchanged. Port list: Up—Eddyville, 8 P. M.; Umpire, 8 A. M.; Fayette, 9 A. M. Down—Carrie Eagle, 9 P. M.; Mary Ament, 3 P. M.; Palestine, Arkansas and Belle, 7 P. M., all with moderate trips.

Cairo.

CAIRO, November 22.—Arrived—Marble City, Memphis, 2 P. M.; Lucy Bertram, New Orleans, 5 P. M. Departed—James E. Ransdell, Evansville, 5 P. M. River rose six inches. Very light snow this morning; clear and cool; thermometer 28.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 22.—Arrived—Andy Johnson, Keokuk; General Anderson, Cairo. Departed—Huntsville, Peoria & Mollie Moore, New Orleans; Fontenelle, Red river; Andy Johnson and St. Johns, Keokuk; Alice, Memphis; Post Boy, Louisville; Beaver, Hickman. River rising. Weather clear and cool; mercury several degrees below freezing point; about an inch of snow fell last night.

St. Paul, Minn.

ST. PAUL, November 22.—The thermometer stood six degrees below zero at 7 A. M., and is some parts of the city two degrees lower. There is a large amount of ice in the river, and navigation is practically closed.

Omaha, Neb.

OMAHA, November 22.—Thermometer this morning eight degrees below zero. The Missouri river is running full of ice, and caused considerable delay to boats this morning.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, November 22.—River risen five feet and still rising fast, with eleven feet out to the mouth. Arrived—Little Rock, above. Departed—Utah, above.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 22.—Cotton active and higher; sales 6,000 bales; low ordinary 17¼a18c; low middlings 18¾a18¾c; middlings 18¾c; receipts 6,048 bales; exports to Liverpool 3,619 bales; to the continent 4,568 bales; coastwise 1,672 bales; stock 99,397 bales.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, November 22.—Sugar quiet; inferior to fair, common to good common fair¼c; fair to fully fair ⅛c; half prime to choice 9¾a11⅜c. Molasses—Demand good; inferior 21¾a25c; common 30 a40c; fair to prime 42a50c; strictly prime to choice 60a62c. Coffee unchanged at 18a19¾c.

MINERAL TREASURES.

Coal and Iron Ore in West Virginia.

The Greenbrier *Independent*, published on the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, says that by actual measurement a four foot vein of coal will yield 120,000 bushels to the acre. The aggregate coal strata in Fayette county amount to at least forty feet solid coal, or one million bushels upon a single acre! Only think of that. And then Prof. Daddow says this coal is superior for furnace or ore melting purposes to that of the Kanawha Valley. Of iron ore throughout that country there is no lack. But if there is, the Alleganies are filled with it, and it it pays to carry the raw ore from Iron Mountain in Missouri, to the coal at Pittsburgh, a distance of 700 or 800 miles, why would it not pay to carry the raw ore from Jackson river to Bowyer's Ferry, only one hundred miles? The day is not far distant when the smoke of one furnace, connecting with that of another, will hang in one dense and unbroken cloud from Clinton Forge to Huntington, and at night the waters of Greenbrier, New River, the Kanawha and the Ohio will be lighted up with one continuous glare, from Greenbrier Bridge to Sandy! The timber along this entire line, and within reach of it is worth one hundred times more to-day, than what the land and all its timbers and minerals are selling for. We know of coal regions where lands sell readily for $1,000 and $1,500 per acre; lands that a few years ago, 100 could have been bought for twenty-five cents an acre. Like causes produce like results, other circumstances being equal, and in our case they will soon be equal, the land owners along New River and the Kanawha, are millionaires to-day, if they but knew it.

WHATEVER may be said of some of the methods by which Russia extends her dominions, it is certain that she does not permit the natural resources of her conquered provinces to remain unimproved. The Government of the country is now applying to Turkestan an extensive system of irrigation, by means of which it expects to raise large crops of silk and cotton. A project for irrigating the steppe of Jetiisk is at present under consideration, several distinguished engineers having been employed by the Government during the late summer in surveying the plain and working out a plan, and the scheme being approved, it is promised that it will be put into execution without delay.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters, November 22, 1871.

	Cents.
DeBorne & Quenten, Milwaukee, Wis.	3
Egar, John, Summit, Pa.	3
Martin & North, Red Bank, Pa.	1
Mills, James, & Son, Buchanan, Pa.	3
G. G. G, Pittsburgh	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

WEDNESDAY, November 22, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of Bar'm.	Change in 24 hrs.	Thermometer.	Change in 24 hrs.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity.	Pressure.	Force of wind.	Weather.
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.70	23	31	5	N.W.	13	23	1	2
Cairo	30.20	08	23	11	N. E.	5	13	0	1
Chicago, Ill.	30.16	14	11	16	N. W.	5	13	0	1
Cincinnati, O.	30.18	21	33	6	N.W.	6	18	0	1
Cleveland, O.	29.96	27	27	10	N.W.	6	17	0	1
Davenport, Iowa	30.31	07	05	24	W.	4	08	0	1
Detroit, Mich.	29.94	24	18	15	W.	9	20	0	1
Louisville, Ky.	30.12	22	35	5	N. E.	10	26	0	1
Memphis, Tenn.	30.00	11	50	6	N.	15	40	0	1
Nashville, Tenn.	30.16	19	30	6	W.	9	22	0	1
New Orleans, La.	30.10	12	54	4	N.	7	20	0	1
Pittsburgh, Pa.	30.46	21	26	10	W.	9	40	0	1
Shreveport, La.	30.16		50	4	N.	7	20	0	1
St. Louis, Mo.	30.16	10	15	18	N.	7	20	0	1
St. Paul, Minn.	30.16	17	05	27					A
Vicksburg	29.99	01	49	4	S. E.	8	32	0	1

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

The Parepa-Rosa Opera Company.

It is better to hear "Il Trovatore" in Italian than in the tongue that has been familiar to us from the nursery. Always supposing that the hearer doesn't know a word of Italian and has no anxiety to learn.

In the first place it should be generally known that the book or libretto on which Verdi strung his gems of passionate melody was composed by a number of lunatics in the asylum at Spezzia; several persons on the verge of *delirium tremens* first translated it into English, and a hopeless idiot was employed to take this translation and edit it for whom it may concern in connection with the Parepa-Rosa Company.

The book of the opera should be carefully avoided. One glance into it is the sacrifice of half an hour's pleasure. An attempt to follow its absurd dialogue through the whole four acts is one of those pieces of fatuous folly that only lovely woman or the nice young men employed to pad "the German" could ever be guilty of.

Simply go and listen to the strains of harmonious declamation, the touching tones of pathos, the volumes of glowing poetry of sound that spring from Verdi's genius; but cast away all thought of the libretto.

The Parepa-Rosa company is not going to sing "Il Trovatore" here again, however. Which is a pity for they have scarcely the timber to sustain the tremendous passages in it.

We like to see Mr. Forrest in "King Lear;" but would rather Mr. Charles Matthews didn't try it when he returns on Monday evening next.

"Il Trovatore" carries guns of too large a calibre for the Parepa-Rosa company to tackle. Even Madame Rosa herself does not satisfy one's idea of *Leonora*. She gives some of the numbers grandly, and others with exquisite taste; yet prima donnas with half her voice and but a scintilation of her method, have afforded a better suggestion of the *Leonora* that floated out of Verdi's brain.

Mr. Castle, of course, has judgment enough to understand the charm of contrast that separates him from Mario and Tamberlik and Sims Reeves and, it might be said, Brignoli. When in the best of voice Jer is not equal to going through a night of Verdi, and last evening he seemed to come very near that dreadful pocket of vocal annihilism that the famous tenor Nourrit reached, when he touched the C in *ut*, broke down and cut his throat. Mr. Castle has too much common sense to allow cutlery to come into dangerous contiguity with his throat, except under the manipulation of a skillful barber, but let him abjure Verdi, or one day he will strike that awful "quack."

Mr. Gustavus Hall looked the *Count di Luna* as well as could be desired, and worked like a Trojan with the Verdi pitch that has overcome so many melodious lungs; yet Mr. Campbell was wanted in the familiar and gentle "Il Balen;" and then and times Mr. Hall, in seeking after power, degenerated into noise.

The bravest struggle of the whole performance was Mrs. Seguin's *Azucena*. It was absolutely good, so good that it is to be hoped she will sing it as seldom as possible. Her pleasant, mezzo voice should not be shattered in futile attacks upon contraltos that only D'Angri or Adelaide Phillips had a fair chance to capture.

A change from Verdi to Mozart will be a relief to the sweet singer and a source of delight to the public. "Don Giovanni" is classed as a "grand" opera; but there is simplicity in its grandeur. The distribution of parts in it for this evening has seldom been equaled for genuine strength. Madame Rosa will be the *Donna Anna*, Miss Clara Doria the *Donna Elvira* and Mrs. Van Zandt the *Zerlina*. Mr. Tom Karl, the light sweet tenor of the company, makes his first appearance as *Don Ottavio*. Mr. Aynesley Cook will be the *Don Giovanni* and Mr. Campbell the *Leporello*. Mr. Seguin is the be! *Masetto*, and the delicious duett between him and Mrs. Van Zandt ought to be given as nicely as could be desired.

There is the same quiet, perfect sense of satisfaction in hearing Mozart, after a season of other composers, that one feels in reading Thackeray after Miss Braddon and Charles Reade. The wish for a thronged audience to enjoy the treat in store for them is superfluous; for probably not twenty seats remain unteken. "Don Giovanni" always fills any theatre in which there is a prospect of its having justice done it; and long may the love of it endure. Mozart is to music what Shakespeare's Sonnets and Tennyson's Idylls are to poetry. When the taste for him dies out, the chaos of listlessness appreciation will have come again.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

"Karl, the Fiddler," is the second piece prepared by Mr. Gayler, wherein to display the versatile talent of Mr. J. K. Emmet. The combination of genius evolved from the efforts of Mr. Gayler and Mr. Emmet just reaches the intellect of that class which governs the world. That class is very great in point of multitude, and it has filled, and will continue to fill every seat in Mr. Beamer's theater so long as he continues to offer up these sacrifices on the altar of managerial experience.

In "Karl the Fiddler" there will be opportunities for the stock company that every one will be pleased to enjoy; and one or two Pittsburgh favorites may be able to strike the impression, that it is not always the most important paragraph that is printed in the biggest type.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

It would be better to have another name. "Mlle. Fontainbeau" is too awkward to handle or speak about. And yet this young woman is so good a performer as to be worth saying something pianditory on. No other woman who has attempted the gymnastic business has so gracefully combined the artistic idea of beauty with acrobatic skill. And she is only one item in the programme that Manager Alms provides.

Mistress Victoria-Claflin-Woodhull-Blood.

This representative exponent of a certain phase of Woman's Rights lectures here on the evening of a week from Friday. The fact that Mr. Theodore Tilton is intimated with her ideas will no doubt influence enough people to fill the Hall.

A Great Picture of a Battle.

No one could ever tell the story of a battle; none could ever picture more than an incident of it. But Mr. Rothermel has done this with greater force and character than any painter who has preceded him. As a tableau of a great national event, it vastly surpasses all the other efforts of artists who have been employed on national subjects. Mr. Rothermel's situation on canvas of what he saw near Cemetery Hill, while the terrible fight at Gettysburg was going on, is in itself a grand chapter of the country's history. Let it be recorded in the book of every one's memory of that awful episode of the struggle which "made us a nation."

Dramatic Notes.

The enthusiasm of public performers, which is inflamed by praise and which rises superior to the severest condemnation, is a phase of mental development be curiously studied. If the man who comes on the stage to say, "My lord, the carriage waits," delivers he could play *Hamlet* if he had the chance, there would be a fearful dearth of those useful subordinates in a theater who scarcely ever see their names in print. We would lose nine-tenths of its impetus if we had no infatuations; and now here is this fact so demonstratively realized as in the mimic life of the play-house. We go to a place of amusement and see a man come on with a message, or fill up a gap with the measures of a jig. Wicked boys in the upper tier applaud or deride him as the humor chances to take them. Then a little imagine that the performer himself believes the fate of the piece hangs on his half dozen of words, or the success of an entire programme on the nimble capers of his heels. To him the "time of business" he has undertaken has become a religion. He resents rivalry in it, and scorns every doubt of its surpassing excellence, as the devotee does an attack upon his faith. In both cases the ground there is for self-assertion, the greater is the out-cropping of complacent vanity, or obstinacy, of acrimonious combativeness. Twas ever thus; and probably more would be lost than gained by changing it.

Madame Janauschek has been playing a successful engagement in Milwaukee. She produced a new adaptation of "Bleak House," called "Chesney Wold." It fitter that she wouldn't. Mrs. Hoey was the only actress who could ever have realized Dickens's idea of *Lady Dedlock*.

Miss Pauline Markham's first endeavor to skip from burlesque into serious drama was to have been made last evening in Hartford, Connecticut. A new play called "Agiae," written by Mr. Frank H. Norton, was to be produced for the occasion. Mr. Norton is a magazine contributor of culture and ability. This is his first venture in the field of stage literature.

Why cannot women dissolve their domestic relations and go through the divorce courts without afterwards breaking out as elocutionists? Only two weeks ago we were threatened with Mrs. Bigelow-Taylor-Montgomery's endeavor to make market of a shameful notoriety. Now the London papers advertise a Mrs. Adelaide Goodrich, "whose name has been so long before the public in connection with the Divorce Court, and who is engaged in giving a series of dramatic readings and costume recitals." Mrs. Goodrich, we are told, "looked the proud incorrigible beauty to the life," which probably accounts for the divorce part of the business.

How could the New York *Tribune* have such a lapse of memory as to think Marie Taglioni was "the once admired 'La Sylphide'?" Marie was a niece of *the* Taglioni, whose Sylphide turned whatever small amount of brains got into the omnibus box of Her Majesty's Theater, some thirty years ago.

Barry Sullivan, after losing most of the money he had saved, in an effort to establish a "legitimate" theater in London, is travelling as a star again. He will be always welcomed here as the most satisfactory of Hamlets, of Richelieus, and of Claude Melnottes.

After one of his prolonged disappearances from public view, Robert Heller, the pianist and magician, comes into notice again. By latest advices he was going from Australia to British India to rival the famous jugglers of that land upon their native turf. Let him avoid the fighting of tigers while he is out there. Royal Bengals are sometimes more summary in their proceedings than their namesakes of New York and Washington.

Iron Steam Canal Boats.

It is well settled that an iron ship will float a considerably greater tonnage than one of the same dimensions constructed of wood, and this promises to create a new departure in the building of canal boats. Many of the reasons which exist in favor of iron vessels for river, lake and ocean commerce, apply with equal force in favor of their use for navigation of canals. Moreover, canal boats are necessarily limited in their dimensions to the capacity of the canal locks, yet the question of economy in the navigation of the canals requires that boats should carry as many tons of freight as possible. The expense of moving a boat through the canals with two hundred tons of freight is precisely the same as if it carried two hundred and fifty tons, and in the seasons of low rates the question of freight may rest entirely in the boats' capacity to carry the extra fifty tons. An iron steam canal boat intended to compete for the $100,000 prize offered by the State of New York, is now being constructed at Buffalo. It is made of 5-16 inch iron, riveted and ribbed in the usual manner and of the same dimensions as the large class of canal boats. She is formed quite sharp at the bows and nicely rounded at the stern, lines that are favorable to an easy movement through the water. But the most peculiar feature of her construction relates to her propulsion, which is located in the forward part of the boat. Two of the most improved screw wheels, of the Philadelphia pattern, will be placed one on each side and about eight feet back of the extreme point of the bow. The compound engine, said to be superseding all others on our lakes on account of its sterling worth and economy, has been selected. The boat will be launched in a few days, and will make her first trial trip to New York before the close of navigation.

MOB LAW DEFIED.

The Attempt to Lynch McDonald Cheek at Brookville, Indiana.—Seventy-Five Regulators Successfully Resisted by Their Intended Victim.

Seventy-five or eighty citizens of Aurora and Manchester entered the town of Brookville, Indiana, last Sunday morning and proceeded for the purpose of hanging McDonald Cheek. They had come in wagons, in two bodies, from different directions, and, by preconcerted arrangement, met in the outskirts of the village, leaving their wagons about a mile out of town, in the timber on the west fork of of the Whitewater. The persons composing the party were clad in great coats, reaching to the knee, and long capes. They were all marked, and seemed to be under the command of a chief, whose orders were carried out so far as the unforeseen difficulties in the way of their self-imposed mission permitted. On their way to the jail they were encountered by several citizens, who were peremptorily ordered into their houses, under penalty of death. To one who met them a short distance from the prison, and demurred to their stern order, they said, "Go back into your house, if you don't want to get shot." And to another who questioned them in regard to their errand, "We don't want to hurt anybody here, but we are going to hang Cheek." Arriving at the jail, sledgehammers and crowbars were produced, and the work of breaking down the outer doors commenced. These were three in number, constructed of iron, and withstood the united efforts of the mob for some twenty minutes before an entrance was effected. As the last door fell the party formed in military order, and, before entering, indulged in a little formality, which, under the circumstances, seems slightly superfluous. The leader, standing at the entrance, repeated the words, "One, two, three, in goes he," and stepped back to be followed by his companions, each one as he entered repeating the cabalistic words, which, in view of the unexpected termination of the attempt, when it became necessary to reverse the movement and hurriedly execute, "out goes he" had a ludicrous ring to what was intended to be a tragic retribution. Cheek, roused from his slumber by the noise, knew intuitively that the hour for which he has long looked had come, alone in the darkness of his cell, knowing that there was but little probability of the arrival of aid, he made preparation for defense, determined at least to sell his life as dearly as he could. Wrenching a post from the low bedstead, from which he had just risen, he took his station near the door and awaited the coming struggle. A member of the party, raising the side of a dark lantern, looked within the cell, and seeing the desperate man standing at bay, like a hunted tiger, hastily withdrew, calling cry, "He has got a club!" "shoot him! shoot him!" yelled several of the mob. "No, no; don't shoot him. Here is a rope—let's hang him," said one who appeared to consider authority. At this moment Cheek made a movement and one of the party lunged at him with a crowbar, bruising his side, but inflicting no serious injury. Another, who did not believe in imposing odds, drew a nasy revolver from his breast pocket, and handing it to one of his comrades who was flourishing a small pistol, said, "Here, take my revolver! Don't shoot him with that little one! It won't kill him." The speaker then thrust his weapon inside the door and fired. The muzzle of the revolver pressed against Cheek's side, but at the moment it was discharged he dashed it aside, and the bullet glanced across his knuckles, inflicting a slight wound. The man in front of him had entered the cell to see if the shot had killed the prisoner, but as he did so Cheek struck him, which Cheek had armed himself, crashed down upon his unprotected head, and he dropped to the floor like a felled ox. His revolver dropped from his hand, and was at once seized by the prisoner. As they saw the senseless form of their comrade, and heard the crashing blow, one of their number cried: "My God! he has killed Snyder, and has got his revolver!"

After a few moments of irresolute suspense, evening the gloomy cell from which came such a deadly check upon their operations, one of the gang, standing securely behind the half-opened door, fired his revolver around the corner, but before he could aim he prisoner was gliding from the cell door. Cheek, and he subsided. Another consultation was had, Somebody said, "Let us get out of here." Picking up the prostrate form of their fallen comrade, they marched out, each one repeating, as he passed the door of the inner enclosure, "One, two, three, out goes he,"—very thankful that, notwithstanding the fact that they had been foiled, they will lead to his identification and the arrest of all engaged in this outrage upon the law.

STATE NEWS.

In a jury of twelve persons impanneled at Lancaster on Friday last, seven of them were ex-Sheriffs.

All the Conshohocken mills and factories are making full time, and expect to continue doing so during the winter.

Lancaster has 2,700 pupils in her common schools, and Harrisburg 4,500. Reading has 5,500.

The street cars in Allentown are being supplied with stoves. Why are they not in Pittsburg?

The small-pox is decreasing rapidly at Altoona. So it is in this city.

A little daughter of Mr. C. J. Stahl, of Altoona, fell into a bucket of hot water last Friday, and was severely, perhaps fatally, scalded.

A revival of religion is in progress in the First M. E. Church, Altoona. Many conversions are reported.

On Saturday last Mr. Joseph Harper, of Franklintown township, Blair county, while riding along the side of a mountain, fell from his horse and died in a short time.

And now, when folks want to poke fun at Titus ville, they call the village "Thompsonville," because the denizens thereof went "raving distracted" over the fair Lydia and her bonnie sateenites.

The Bartelt organ company, whose manufactory was destroyed by the Chicago conflagration, have bought property in Erie, and will hereafter build their musical instruments in that city.

The Titusville *Herald* has in its employ a colored reporter.

Of a family in Reading, one member was killed by a dog, another himself through the hand, a third was crippled for life in a brick-yard, the whole family had the small-pox at the same time last spring, and the father a few days ago fell from a bridge and received injuries which terminated fatally on Monday.

Mrs. Jane Gray, relict of the late Rev. Dr. John Gray, for forty five years pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Easton, died at that place on Saturday, in the 76th year of her age.

The Anti-usquipantsquipanti Assembly of Conshohocken, Montgomery county, are to have a grand hop. It would take a hop, skip and jump to get over that name.

Canvas-back ducks are reported in the Susquehanna above Harrisburg.

The tavern of Michael Canfield, at Colorado colliery, Schuylkill county, was destroyed by fire at an early hour on Sunday morning. Two little daughters of Mr. Canfield, aged respectively seven and nine years, perished in the flames, their bodies being burned to a crisp. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* gives the following additional facts in regard to the Shaffner poisoning case: Yesterday afternoon Lieutenant of Police Hoopes and Harry Becker proceeded to the residence of Mr. George Cassel, about two miles south of Rutherford's station, and arrested Mrs. Susan Sharlack, the widow of John Sharlack and the daughter of Mr. Cassel, on a warrant issued by Mayor Wiebeke on information of Martin Sharlack, charging her with aiding and abetting in the administration of the poison which caused the death of said John Sharlack. Mrs. Sharlack, whom it will be remembered was the housekeeper of Shaffner, was brought to this city and committed to prison to await a hearing. A charge was also preferred against Emanuel Shaffner, of complicity in the alleged poisoning of John Sharlack by Mrs. Sharlack, brother of the deceased. Shaffner's counsel waived a hearing in his case. Shaffner was brought down from the workers—poisoning his two wives and the husband of his housekeeper.

The New Castle *Guardian* says: One day last week, a gentleman residing just on the edge of this county, near Lowellville, had received a large payment of money in that village, and accepted an invitation to ride home with Mr. Hoffmaster, a neighbor. Just as the buggy reached the foot of a steep hill, two rough-looking men asked to get in and ride. Mr. Hoffman replied that he had no room for them. The men, however, insisted on riding, and being still refused, cut through the back curtain of the buggy, and tried to get hold of Mr. H.'s pocketbook from the buggy. Becoming alarmed, Mr. H. seized a grubbing hoe which he had with him, and using it vigorously, succeeded in driving the ruffians away.

The *Derrick* says: Chicago was probably the most populous city in the world, previous to the conflagration. Some fourteen millions of her "destitute citizens" have passed through this city in the past three weeks. You can't throw a cat in any direction without hitting a "sufferer." The dodge is becoming threadbare.

Mr. John W. Harbeson, of Lebanon, is the owner of a clock which has ticked one hundred and thirty-eight years, and is still in good running order.

Clara Brubacher, aged sixteen years, daughter of J. B. Brubacher, formerly of Mount Joy, Lancaster county, but now of Chicago, committed suicide in that city quite recently. She had a petty quarrel with her brother about a book. The matter was appealed to their father, who decided it against Clara; she immediately left her seat, went to her bed-room and swallowed a large dose of arsenic, which she was in the habit of using for her complexion, and died in a few hours.

HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best. ths

SINGING BOOKS THAT DON'T GO OUT OF FASHION.

The Sceptre, New	$1 00	Per dozen, $10 80
The Victory	1 50	" 13 50
The Jubilee	1 50	" 13 50
The New Olive Branch	1 50	" 13 50
The New Lute of Zion	1 50	" 13 50
American Tune Book	1 50	" 13 50
The Key Note	1 50	" 13 50
Sacred Lute	1 50	" 13 50
Choral Tribute	1 50	" 13 50
The True Choir	1 50	" 13 50
The Palm	1 50	" 13 50
The Triumph	1 50	" 13 50
Pure gold	35c	" 3 60
The Silver Song	35c	" 3 60
The Silver Spray	35c	" 3 60
Bright Jewels	35c	" 3 60
Fresh Laurels	35c	" 3 60
Fresh Leaves	35c	" 3 60

For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., 119 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

IMMENSE STOCK

Of holiday goods at the Department Store, Masonic Hall building.

SURE POP.

Abel's Vermin Exterminator is shure death to rats, mice, roaches, &c. Try it. Sold by druggists and dealers.

HOLIDAY GOODS,

Largest stock and greatest variety, at the Department Store, 59 Fifth avenue.

ABEL'S GLYCERMEL OF ROSES.

The best and cheapest article in the market for chapped faces, hands and lips. "Try it."

GRAND DISPLAY

Of China and wax dolls at the Department store, Masonic Hall building.

AN ESTABLISHED REMEDY.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are widely known as an established remedy for coughs, colds, bronchitis, hoarseness, and other troubles of the throat and lungs. TrhsF

WHERE TO GET IT, AND WHAT IT WILL DO.

You can get it from druggists and dealers. It will rid your house from Rats, Mice, Roaches, &c. Abel's Vermin Exterminator has no equal." Try it.

Opera Glasses

In great variety at the Department Store, Masonic Hall building.

Silver Plated Ware

Extra quality, at R. E. Breed & Co's. China Store, No. 100 Wood street.

Wax Dolls.

Take your children to the Department Store, 59 Fifth avenue, to see the grand display of Holiday goods.

Decorating China.

The art of decorating china and stoneware is in its infancy in this country. A great deal of porcelain is decorated in Europe, especially for the American market, and in most cases the buyer of it is dissatisfied, because the gilding washes or rubs off, and for that reason ornamented dishes are not used as extensively in this country as they would be if it was not so difficult to discern between good and bad decorated ware; therefore, viewed from the point of making money, there is a great deal more money made by selling poorly decorated than good ware. The secret of gold or color remaining on china or stoneware, so that it will not wear nor wash off when used, consists in one thing—the burning in of gold in the material itself, which can only be done by remelting the composition, which gives to china and stoneware its finish and shining appearance. F. Malik, 169 Smithfield street, has kilns and ovens built, in which he re-melts the china and therefore his ornamental ware must keep its color and appearance, because by this process of fire the gold or color is intermixed with the material itself and it is apparent that he must be in a condition to warrant his decorated ware superior to any imported, because any merchant selling the imported ware does not and cannot know how it was put on. If he should try the gilding to find out he would spoil it and not be able to replace it. F. Malik will match pieces of broken sets, and his prices for goods and work are lower than any other person could sell the same quality of goods for. Large stock of china on hand; also, vases, statuary, &c. Do not be induced by offers of having your sets decorated or matched by sending them to France or New York when you can get it done cheaper at home. Please call and examine process of decoration, 169 Smithfield street.

ACROSTIC.

Deny not the offering, ye of every land,
Offerings of relief and cure is now at hand.
Come, ye afflicted, who before have tried—
Each in vain, and the healing art defied!
Oh! come to the healing fount and know
Rejoicing, where life-giving waters flow.

Joy to the world! the balm is found—
Omnipotent to save, heals every wound!
Hail to the Chief! Bring laurels all;
Now crown him "King" in Galen's hall!

Joy to the world!—the "World's Relief"
Assures of cure, ye of unbelief!
Countless thousands, racked with pain,
O'er the ocean's wave their voice regain.
Benighted friend, in search of health,

Mark well my words, no mine of wealth
Can give to thee the priceless boon,
Secure in time, ere life has passed its noon,
Repose ye seek in the silent tomb!
Immortal he who from the World's vast stores
Derives his life—who uses BRADY'S cures.
E'en now resound through this world of ours.

Large Stock.

Of China, glass and Queensware just received at R. E. Breed & Co's China Store, 100 Wood street.

China Dolls.

Largest stock and greatest variety in the city, at the Department Store, Masonic Hall building.

Country Dealers

Are requested to call and examine the large stock of new goods at the China Store of R. E. Breed & Co., 100 Wood street.

The China Store

Of R. E. Breed & Co., 100 Wood street, is the place to buy china, glass and queensware.

Royal Baking Powder.

Sold by all grocers.

Seventy-five Cases

Of the celebrated Werk & Son's "Golden Eagle" Chicory, just received and for sale by H. H. Lindsers, wholesale wine dealer, No. 16 Clark street.

Fine Table Cutlery

At R. E. Breed & Co's., China Store, No. 100 Wood street